और कहना चाहता हूं । यह संविधान की कापी है । आठवें शैड्यूल में चव्हाण साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं ....(**व्यवधान**)....

उपसभापति : आर्डर प्लीज ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : गुरूदास गुप्ता जी पहले हमारी बात होने दीजिये । ....(**व्यवधान**).... गृह मंत्री जी से मैं कहना चाहता हूं ....(**व्यवधान**).... गुरूदास गुप्ता जी, जरा हम लोगों की बात होने दीजिये । ....(**व्यवधान**)..... यह भारत का संविधान है । यह संविधान की कापी हम लोगों के टेबल के पास पड़ी रहती है और किसी भी बात के लिये हम इसको उलटते हैं । आज से 6 महीने पहले आठवें शेड्यूल में तीन भाषाओं का समावेश भारत के संविधान में किया गया है, कोंकणी, मणीपुरी और नेपाली । लेकिन यहां पर जो संविधान की कापी है उसमें इन भाषाओं को दर्ज नहीं किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां जो संविधान की प्रति रहे उसमें जो भी संशोधन हों, उनको टाइप करके इसमें चिपका देना चाहिये, यह बहुत आवश्यक है ।

उपसभापति : चिपका देना ।

सैयद शिब्ते रजी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, इन्होंने जो मेंशन किया है उससे मैं अपने आपको एसोसियेट करता हूं और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है जब हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी की भी वही प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिये जो अन्य देशों में उनकी भाषाओं की है । इसके लिये यह समय बड़ा उपयुक्त है, देश का मिजाज ऐसा बन रहा है । केंद्र सरकार को इस सिलसिले में पहल करनी चाहिये । ऐसा लगता है कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय जगत में हम गूंगे हैं क्योंकि हमारी कोई भाषा ऐसी नहीं है जिसको हम विदेशों में जाकर बोल सकें इस के लिये हिन्दी को इस स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित किया जाना चाहिये, हिन्दी को उसका मुकाम मिलना चाहिये ।

†شری سید سبط رضی : مہودیہ۔ انھوں نے جو مینشن کیا ہے اس سے میں اپنے آپ کو ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں اور میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اب سمے آگیا ہے جب ہماری راشٹر بھاشا ہندی کی بھی وہی پرتشٹھا ہونی چاہیے جو انے دیشوں میں انکی بھاشاؤں کی ہے۔ اس کے لیے یہ سمے بڑا اپیکت ہے۔ دیش کا مزاج ایسا بن رہا ہے۔ کیندر سرکار کو اس سلسلے میں پہل کرنی چاہیے ایسا لگتا ہے کہ انتر راشٹریہ جگت میں ہم گونگے ہیں کیونکہ ہماری کوئی بھاشا ایسی نہیں ہے جس کو ہم ودیشوں میں جاکر بول سکیں۔ اس کے لیے ہندی کو اس استھان پر پرتشٹھت کیا جانا چاہیے ہندی کو اس کا مقام ملنا چاہیے۔

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं इसके साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूं ।

श्री बहुमदेव आनन्द पासवान (बिहार) : अंधकार है वहां जहां आदित्य नहीं है । मुर्दा है वह देश जहां साहित्य नहीं है । साहित्य अच्छा होना चाहिये ।

उपसभापति : जो कोई भी कांस्टिट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट हो उसको आप टाइप करके जो कापी चेंबर में है उस पर लगा दें । शंकर दयाल सिंह जी ने जो बात की है Let's take care of it.

RE. SETTLEMENT OF CHAKMAS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Nominated) : Madam, I am raising one of the important issues, which is a fall-out of the partition of India. The Chakma issue is now taking a new turn and even the Arunchal Pradesh Chief Minister has gone on record saying that about 30 to 40 people, who have been identified, had crossed the border for training and that he anticipated that after their training was over there would be violent clashes between the Chakmas and the other people who had settled down in Arunachal Pradesh. The total population of Arunachal Pradesh is about 1,20,000 of which nearly 66,000 are Chakmas. These Chakmas have been given a valid certificate for resettlement when they came over here in 1961 and 1964. I am asking the hon. Home Minister to look into the matter, as there is already an assurance which has been given in the other House through answer to an Unstarred Question that the question of granting citizenship to the Chakmas would be looked into. And even to one of the correspondents, the Government has categorically assured that citizenship would be given to them. The question that remains now is the issue of settlement. The people living in Arunachal Pradesh have been agitated because when this agreement was reached, Arunachal Pradesh was a part of Assam and there was no

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†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

popular Government there at that time. And this agreement was between two bureaucrats, one from the Centre and the other from Assam. Madam, this is one issue which has been going on the other side of the border also. Bangladesh has been seeking action in which these indigenous people's identities would be destroyed. A lot of Bengalis have settled in the Chittagong area and there is a frequent movement of the Chakma people across the border. May I ask the Home Minister—their agitation is going to start tomorrow—whether he would look into the matter? Already, one Chakma District Council is in existence there. If the area around the Mizoram State is extended and it is given the status of a Union Territory, then the issue of Chakmas can be solved. May I ask the hon. Home Minister whether he is going to respond to the demand that is going to be made? Is he looking into the matter to see to it that there is no insurgency or there are no new atrocities taking place there? Otherwise, I apprehend that there would be some more insurgencies, which are already taking place in Arunachal Pradesh and which would be further aggravated by the Chakmas. I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into the matter.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज (हरियाणा) : मेडम, जो मसला आम्बेदकर जी ने उठाया है, मैं इसके साथ संबद्ध करती हूं और एसोसियेट करती हूं ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Kamal Morarka.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR : Madam, the Home Minister is responding to the issue.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I will look into the matter.

SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM (Arunachal Pradesh) : The hon. Member has stated that the Chakmas should be granted Indian citizenship. I strongly oppose the demand raised by the hon. Member. These Chakma refugees had been asked to settle down there temporarily before the elected Government of Arunachal Pradesh came into power. They are refugees and they are expected to be repatriated. The Central Government should not entertain such a kind of request without consultation with the State Government. Therefore, I oppose the demand raised by the hon. Member.

RE. DEMAND FOR NOT IMPLEMENTING THE OMKAR GOSWAMI REPORT ON SICK INDUSTRIAL UNITS.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan) : Madam, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I want to raise an issue which is rather going unnoticed. The Finance Ministry has recently commissioned a report by one Mr. Omkar Goswami; frankly, I plead my ignorance, I have never heard of this gentleman. Suddenly, it appears from the newspaper reports that he has given some panacea for the sick industries. Even the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial body consisting of the senior people appointed by the Government, has taken an unusual step of reacting to that report and objecting to its recommendations. My objection is that under the garb of this report, the Government is trying to foist the exit policy of the nation. For the last two years, we have been objecting to the exit policy and somehow it went into the background. Now, I feel, under the garb of this report, suddenly the exit policy has been foisted in the country without a debate. Madam, I want an assurance from the Minister of Finance that till Parliament discusses this report fully in the next Session, no action will be taken on this report at all because the Government has a habit of getting reports and taking action when Parliament is not in session.

The most astounding recommendation of this report is that five winding-up tribunals should be set up in various parts of the country to expedite matters relating to sick industrial units. I submit very humbly that winding up can never be a national objective. It is a last unfortunate option when an industry is found to be not viable. Suddenly here I find that very enthusiastically the Government wants to wind up the industries. The BIFR winds up when it finds an industry unviable. All the public sector undertakings are now referred to the BIFR. We, on this side, fear that if winding up of industries is taken up, large-scale unemployment might be created. Instead of stemming unemployment, here comes a report which suggests that BIFR is not fast enough in winding up. Therefore, there should be special winding-up tribunals. It is a preposterous suggestion and it should be rejected outright. The other suggestion given is that any company which has more than 180 days' arrears to the institutions and banks should be considered sick. It is like defining the poverty line. If you take the United States consumption standards, the entire Indian population should be regarded as below the